

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION
FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,
1907-8.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord
Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Irish Migratory Agricultural Labourers in 1907, and also to the wages of Agricultural labourers in Ireland in 1907-8.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN, 23rd May, 1908.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS. 1907-8.

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IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1907-8.

REPORT

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the subject of Irish Agricultural Labourers. The Report deals with two questions, first the annual migration of agricultural labourers to England and Scotland and the work and earnings of such migratory labourers; and, second, the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland, not only of those permanently employed throughout the year in agricultural work, but also of those who obtain temporary employment at such seasons as seed time, turnip thinning, hay and corn harvest, and at flax pulling.

The question of the supply of agricultural labour is one which is pressing to-day in most countries. In Ireland complaints are especially general with regard to the difficulty of getting efficient labour, and the consequent uncertainty is undoubtedly one of the causes which is not only checking the extension of tillage but threatening the maintenance of its existing area. The evidence herewith submitted as regards employment and wages of Irish agricultural labourers in Great Britain and in Ireland will help to bring out certain aspects of the question which have to be considered by Irish farmers if the problem of an efficient supply of agricultural labour is to be satisfactorily settled.

I.—The Migration to England and Scotland.

There are special difficulties, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, in connection with an enumeration of migratory labour. But the information which has been obtained enables, if not an accurate, at least a closely approximate estimate to be made as to the extent of the migration of Irish agricultural labourers. The main sources of information are three. First, inquiry is made annually in

connection with the enumeration of agricultural statistics at the homes of the migratory labourers. By this means much is ascertained as to the exact districts from which the migratory labourers are drawn, the number of such labourers who themselves have holdings, the size and condition of these holdings, and the number of migratory labourers who have not holdings but who are sons or daughters of agricultural holders, and who, when at home, work on their parents' farm.

Second, by the courtesy of the Registrar-General the Department receive information as to the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports, excepting Dublin. This return of temporary emigrants includes not only the exodus of agricultural migratory labourers here considered, but the general movement at the ports of rural and urban labour. The numbers thus enumerated are much larger than those of the migratory labourers referred to in this Report. In the case of Dublin, owing to the number of migratory labourers passing through this port and to the extensive system of through booking, a portal enumeration has been found to be attended with exceptional difficulties, but the Midland Great Western Railway and the Great Southern and Western Railway have, as in former years, kindly furnished returns showing the number of migratory labourers that passed over their lines to Dublin and *via* Dublin to England and Scotland.

Third, special inquiries have again been made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland. The reports received from them furnish many particulars as regards the state of employment during the past season, the work, earnings and savings of the labourers, and the prospects of the coming season.

NUMBER OF MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN 1907.

From the evidence obtained at various sources it appears that the number of migratory labourers who went to England and Scotland in 1907 was about 1,000 less than that of the preceding year, and may be estimated at approximately 24,000. Most of these labourers go to England and are booked *via* the port of Dublin. According to the returns furnished by the railway companies the number passing *via* Dublin in 1907 was 15,958 as compared with 17,088 in 1906 and 17,288 in 1905. The total number of migratory agricultural labourers passing *via* ports other than Dublin in 1907 may be estimated at approximately 8,000.

The number of migratory labourers who were locally enumerated in 1907 was, as in previous years, much lower than the number recorded in the portal and railway returns. But a local enumeration can only be made once in the year, in connection with the collection of the agricultural statistics, whereas the exodus of labourers is taking place during several months, and therefore, apart from the willingness or unwillingness of people to give information, it is a

matter of great difficulty to obtain by means of local inquiry a complete record of the number who migrate. Such a result can only be secured when there is a somewhat irksome system of registration of the movements of labour.

Taking the number of migratory agricultural labourers in 1907 as 24,000, of this total about 750 were women coming chiefly from Achill, Belmullet, and the Donegal Islands. They belong to the group commonly known as Achill workers who find employment in potato raising chiefly in Ayrshire and other parts in the West of Scotland.

Regarding the changes in the number of migratory agricultural labourers recent years show a considerable falling off. In the first official record of the number of these labourers, viz., in the Census of 1841, it was estimated by the Census Commissioners that approximately 40,000 might be taken as representing the number of those who went to and returned from England and Scotland in that year. Between 1841 and 1880 no record was kept as to the numbers of these labourers. Since 1880 an annual enumeration has been made, and in that year the Constabulary and railway returns alike show that the numbers were much higher than at the present day, and may be estimated approximately at 35,000. After 1880 there was a marked falling off until 1888, from which year until 1901 there was an increase—the number in that year being, on estimate, about 30,000. Since 1901 there has again been a considerable decrease.

THE AREAS FROM WHICH THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS ARE DRAWN.

As far back as records go, County Mayo has been the principal source of migratory labourers. The largest numbers come from the Poor Law Unions of Swinford and Westport, amounting in 1907, according to the returns of the enumerators, to 3,014 and 1,853 respectively. The numbers from other Unions are also large, from Castlebar 964, from Claremorris 1,057, Ballina 589, Belmullet 328. From none of the other counties of Connaught is the movement so widespread or so strongly marked, though considerable numbers are also drawn from Roscommon, Galway, and Sligo. From Roscommon there were 1,274 migratory labourers, of whom 1,178 belonged to the Poor Law Union of Castlerea. From County Galway, out of a total number of 1,450, 645 came from Glenties, 522 from Tuam, and 185 from Mountbellew. From County Sligo, out of a total of 633 migratory labourers 442 came from Tobercurry and 153 from the Union of Boyle. The numbers from County Leitrim were small. 90 per cent. of the labourers of Connaught find their way to England; the remainder, consisting chiefly of Achill workers, going to Scotland.

Ulster is the only other province from which there is any large movement of migratory agricultural labourers, and of these over 80 per cent. are from Donegal. In 1907 the

number of migratory labourers from Donegal was returned as 2,358. Of this number 932 came from the Union of Glenties, 684 from Dunfanaghy, 204 from Inishowen, 268 from Millford, and 165 from Letterkenny. Almost all go to work in Scotland, chiefly in the Lothians and in the eastern counties. In Ulster, outside of Donegal, the largest numbers of migratory labourers are from the Union of Newry and from the Union of Kilkeel in County Down. In Leinster there is a small movement annually from the neighbourhood of Dundalk. In Munster the only considerable migration is from Kerry, especially from the Cahirciveen and Killarney districts. A few also migrate from West Cork. But the number of migratory agricultural labourers who go to England and Scotland is very small from either Leinster or Munster.

MIGRATORY LABOURERS AS LANDHOLDERS.

While, as has been pointed out, a local enumeration cannot under existing conditions furnish a complete record of the numbers migrating, it affords much representative information as regards the status of the migratory labourers. Thus of the 15,021 migratory labourers in 1907, about whom information was obtained at their homes, 11,776 did not hold any land, 426 had holdings not exceeding five acres, while 3,245 had holdings of over 5 statute acres. Of the migratory labourers having holdings exceeding 5 acres in extent over 83 per cent. had holdings between 5 and 20 acres in size. Among the migratory labourers in 1907 there were 978 having holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres, 912 above 10 and not exceeding 15, and 458 having holdings above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres. The total number of migratory labourers who had holdings of above 20 acres amounted to 471, of whom 203 had holdings above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres, 93 had holdings above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres, 100 had holdings above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres, and 75 had holdings exceeding 40 acres, the land in these latter cases being chiefly rough grazing and mountain land. Out of the total of 15,021 migratory labourers locally enumerated, 9,308 were sons or daughters of farmers and worked on the farm when at home.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, CONDITIONS OF WORK, EARNINGS AND SAVINGS, PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING HARVEST.

It will be remembered that the migratory labourers who go to England and Scotland form three distinct groups:—(1) Achill workers, both male and female, employed chiefly by merchants and farmers in raising potatoes; (2) Donegal men, who go chiefly to the East and South-East of Scotland and also to Northumberland; (3) Connaught men who go to England, mainly to Cheshire, Lancashire, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Warwick and Stafford.

Achill Workers.

The reports received from employers of Achill workers in various parts of Scotland state that work last season was on the whole continuous and good, and lasted for from five to seven months. In most of the localities no difficulty was experienced in finding hands. The numbers employed by the potato merchants show from 50 to as high as 85 per cent. of women workers. The hours worked are from 54 to 60 hours per week. There was no change in the rate of wages—wages for women being 2s. 6d. per day, wages for men varying from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. and 4s. for those who are in charge of squads. In addition workers receive free lodging, fuel and potatoes, and it is estimated that as a rule after paying all expenses they would save from £8 to £10. It is expected that the same number will be required in the coming season. The merchants and employers of these agricultural labourers, some of whom engage large numbers, give in most cases a favourable report as to the work and conduct of the employees. One association, employing about 160 hands, states that they are the best labourers they can procure for potato digging. Another large employer states that he has engaged these labourers for 30 years, and that they have decidedly improved as a class. Most of the Achill workers return to Ireland in the latter part of October or the beginning of November.

This group of workers, which includes many from other parts as well as Achill along the Western coast, presents several distinct features. It is the only group in which there is any large number of women. The workers come over in families or groups and are organised in squads. The squads are engaged for the season, and, excepting weather conditions, they are thus relieved from the risks of unemployment to which the Donegal and Connaught labourers are subject. The chief centre of work during the early weeks is in Ayrshire, but later in the season they are scattered over the country, in Renfrewshire, Dumfries, Dumbartonshire, and northwards into Perthshire and Fifeshire. Men from Achill also go to work in England with other "Connaught men."

Donegal Men.

The second group of migratory labourers is that of the Donegal men, including a number from other counties in the North of Ireland. These men are employed chiefly in the Lothians and in Berwickshire. A few find their way north, into Stirling, Perthshire, and Fife, while others move south, into Northumberland. The season for the Donegal men, as a rule, is somewhat longer than in the case of Achill workers. Most of them go to Scotland from about the middle to the end of June, and work on until the end of November and even later. They are employed chiefly in turnip singling, hay-making, corn harvest, potato and turnip raising. According to reports from the Lothians in the past season, work was

more abundant than usual owing to the heavy crops and the bad weather, but it is stated that on the whole there is increasing employment for this labour. Wages are good, ranging from 3s. to 4s. per day, with free lodging and coals. At corn harvest, when engaged for the length of the harvest, the usual number of hours worked is 60 per week. When on piece-work the hours worked are longer and larger earnings are made. Many of the men save from £10 to £15 and up to £20 in the season. As a rule, little employment is given to the Irish labourers in managing farm machinery, but a certain number are kept during the winter storing turnips and feeding cattle. Many farmers in the Lothians have had Irish labourers coming to them for many years (one large employer states that they have come to his farm for over 60 years), and almost in all cases they are spoken highly of as farm hands, especially when they are put on piece-work.

Connaught Men.

Much the largest group of migratory labourers is that of the Connaught men who go to England. Many of these follow a considerable itinerary during the course of the summer and autumn months, moving from the hay districts of Lancashire into Lincolnshire and North Cambridge for the corn harvest, and from thence into Warwickshire, Stafford, and Cheshire, for potato digging and turnip singling. In other cases men remain on the same farms for the greater part of the year. The following reports from different districts furnish typical particulars regarding the work and earnings of these migratory labourers in the past season:—

Employment very good in 1907 from April to November. Weekly wages from 17s. to £1, with cottage and fuel. Average day's work, 10 hours during the summer.

South West Lancashire.

Day-work earnings, 20s. per week; piece-work, 30s. to 40s.; lodging free, and part food; 60 hours worked when on day-work, and more on piece-work. Irish labourers are fewer, and are uncertain of remaining in employment.

Ormskirk, Lancashire.

Durham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Employed in hoeing turnips at 9s. per acre, and at hay at 5s. per day.

A correspondent from this district states that in 1907 he employed Irish labourers from 30 to 40 weeks, chiefly on potato planting, turnip-sowing, and hoeing, hay harvest, potato lifting and turnip pulling. "For ordinary work a weekly wage of 19s. is paid, hay harvest 24s., beans and potatoes 4s. 6d. per acre once over, turnip hoeing, twice over, 12s., once, 8s. Lodging and fire free. Workers provide their own food, but

Durham District.

get some allowance in hay-time and harvest. 54 hours is the ordinary weekly work, but some long days in hay-time and harvest, and no overtime is paid. The following are the particulars of earnings of two labourers, and others earned practically the same amount during the past year" :—

No. 1.—April 8th to December 21st. :—

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary day's work,	21	17	0
Hay and harvest work,	10	8	0
Bean and turnip hoeing,	7	8	9
Turnip pulling,	4	15	8

37 weeks—average, 24s. 0d., 44 9 5

No. 2.—Started work on May 27th, and returned home on December 21st. His receipts were :—

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary day's work,	13	7	7
Hay and harvest,	9	8	0
Turnip hoeing,	9	15	8
Turnip pulling,	7	4	10

30 weeks—average, 26s. 10d., Total, 40 6 1

This employer states that he has had Irish labourers for over 40 years, and that they are "better fed, more intelligent, stick steadily to agricultural work, and are not so quarrelsome as they used to be." A small percentage stay all the year round, but most workers prefer to go home for a few weeks from the week prior to Christmas until March, April, or May.

Another correspondent, from the Sunderland district, who has employed these men for over 30 years, states that the workers in his part earn from 30s. to 35s. per week on piece-work, and that they work as long hours as they are able.

A correspondent from the Thirsk district of Yorkshire states that in his district they work 54 hours a week when on day wages, and 70 or 80 when on piece-work. When on day-work a man can save from 7s. to 8s. weekly, and when on piece-work he can save sometimes £1 a week. "When on piece-work they do not mind how long or how hard they work."

Another farmer, in the Selby district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, who grows over 100 acres of potatoes and feeds a large number of cattle, states that he has employed the same men for 20 years, and adds that "if the father cannot

come he will send some relation as good as himself." There is plenty of work for these labourers in this district, and in the opinion of this correspondent it is increasing. He engages 12 to 15 hands for the harvest, paying them 27s. 6d. per week, and after that gives them potatoes to raise at 21s. per acre. In harvest time the work is commenced at 6 o'clock, and finishes at 7 p.m.

Another correspondent from this same district states that on piece-work they are paid about from 20s. to 25s. per acre on potato raising, and the men can earn 5s. and over per day. The workers that come to his part are of a better class and steadier during the past few years.

From the Spalding district of Lincoln reports state that employment of Irish labourers is increasing both for corn harvest and at potato raising. Men working on piece-work earn at harvest as high as 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day, and at potato raising from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. One farmer in this district, referring to the changes in the class of migratory labourers, states that "they are now better educated, better clothed and fed, and smarter in every way as a rule." A second farmer, from the Ely and Fens districts, who has employed them for 50 years, states that there has been a great improvement in the appearance of the labourers, and adds that the Irish labourers "come to save money, but do not care to work by the day at the ordinary rate of pay for day labourers."

From the Boston district of Lincoln a correspondent reports that the Irish labourers earn from 30s. to 35s. per week, and that they can save £1 per week for from 16 to 20 weeks. Considerable numbers of migratory labourers are also employed in Warwickshire and the neighbourhood of Birmingham, in harvest and potato digging, where good wages are also earned. A few labourers also find their way to other counties, including Stafford, on the one side, and Derbyshire, on the other.

Lastly, in Cheshire, as in Lancashire, large numbers of migratory labourers find employment. One employer from the Carrington district reports "fixed wages are at 18s. per week, and on piece-work and potato lifting 12 men's average for 22 weeks in my employment was 22s. 10d. per week; lodging given free." This same employer states that a superior class of labourers are coming over. He adds that in various parishes where they had been employed during the slackier times the Irish labourers struck at the busier season, and that this practice if persisted in will upset constant employment. A number of Irishmen find employment throughout the whole year in Cheshire, and are given charge of live stock, but rarely machinery. The wages are good, and a thrifty labourer, engaged the whole year, can save well on to £40.

Earnings and Savings.

The evidence which these and similar reports furnish shows that the Irish migratory labourers are able to earn in most cases good, and in some cases very high wages, as agricultural labourers in England and Scotland. The earnings of the Achill workers are lower, but it must be remembered that 75 per cent. of these are women,—the rest consisting largely of boys or elderly men,—that food, fuel, and lodgings are provided, that the cost of migrating from place to place is paid by their employers, and that the work is, on the whole, more steady.

In the case of the Donegal and Connaught workers, on the other hand, wages may be said to range from a lower limit of 15s. per week, with lodging and some food, to piece-work earnings which, at the busy seasons, reach in many districts 30s. and in some cases even £2 a week. Workers may be estimated to average, allowing for time lost in moving from place to place, from 18s. to 22s. per week. The season varies considerably, but most of the workers remain from 5 to 7 months, and others as many as 8 to 9 months.

An accurate account of total earnings or of the savings remitted or carried home to Ireland by migratory agricultural labourers can, under the circumstances, not be obtained, but it may be estimated that the savings in 1907, allowing for the higher earnings of the season on the one hand and the somewhat smaller number of migratory labourers on the other, amounted to approximately £275,000. The question as to what a migratory labourer can earn in England is one of very practical interest to the Irish farmer to-day in view of the competition which there is for efficient agricultural labour.

II.—Agricultural Labourers in Ireland.

With a view to the closer consideration of the state of agricultural labour in Ireland—a question which may well be considered in connection with the migration of agricultural labourers annually to Great Britain—a large number of inquiries have been made this year from farmers and correspondents, and returns have been furnished by the Constabulary, as to the present supply of agricultural labour in Ireland, the wages and allowances given to permanent and to temporary agricultural labourers, and the changes in such wages in recent years. The information obtained in Table IX., page 40, of permanent labourers is summarised in Table IX., page 40, which indicates the general range of agricultural wages current in each county.

Scarcity of Employment.

The first question which calls for notice is the present supply of agricultural labour in Ireland. There is abundant evidence of an increasing scarcity of all classes of agricultural labour. The following figures show the numbers of male

agricultural labourers at each Census since 1871, and as it is stated by the Census authorities that a large proportion of what are returned as general labourers are agricultural, the number of general labourers, excluding those of the chief town areas, is also given.

TABLE showing the Total Number of Agricultural Labourers in Ireland, and also the Number of General Labourers in Ireland, exclusive of those dwelling in the Cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, and Waterford, in each of the years 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

Year.	Agricultural Labourers.	General Labourers.
1871,	446,682	193,839
1881,	399,091	103,655
1891,	258,042	82,854
1901,	217,652	76,870

But while the supply has been diminishing, the reports show that in the case of permanent labourers hired by the half-year or the year, the difficulty of the farmer is still not so much in getting labour as in obtaining a supply of efficient labour. Much of the most efficient labour has left the country, and, whether migrating to the towns or working on the land, finds employment outside of Ireland.

In the case of temporary labourers there is from all parts of the country evidence of the difficulty of obtaining this class of labour at the busy times of the year, especially at hay and corn harvest, and in the northern counties at flax pulling. This difficulty is constantly tending to depress the tillage area. In turn, with the shrinkage in tillage there follows the decline in the number of labourers required, and the evil becomes more aggravated with every successive decrease.

The second point which has to be considered, and which has a close connection with the first question, is the general range of wages of agricultural labour in Ireland. It is a matter of considerable difficulty to present in a concise form a representative statement of the condition of wages in the country. In every county wages vary considerably, and also the majority of agricultural labourers are paid partly in kind, and allowance has to be made for this in estimating the real value of the wage. Certain broad divisions have therefore been made, and in Table IX., page 40, the money wages are distinguished of (1) labourers who receive board and lodging, (2) labourers having free cottages, with a garden or potato ground, fuel, and a small allowance of milk, and (3) labourers who receive no such allowance, but obtain only a money wage.

There is evidence from practically every county to the effect that wages have gone up within the past 25 years on an average of from 20 to 30 per cent. In the case of labourers who receive board and lodging it is stated by many farmers that the cost of board has very much increased in recent years, some farmers affirming that the change in the cost of board has been a much more serious charge than the increased rate in money wages. In the provision of cottage accommodation and the accompanying allowances there has also been an improvement in the position of the labourer. A free house includes in many cases, especially amongst the ploughmen class, a rood of potato ground manured and laboured by the farmer, from 1 to 2 tons of coal or a supply of peat or wood, and a small quantity of milk free or at a low charge. These allowances, which are of great value to the labourer, vary considerably in different districts, and where, for example, good cultivation ensures a large potato crop the labourer shares in the advantage. It is the opinion of many farmers that the practice of giving a labourer potato land in the field manured and horse laboured is more advantageous both to the labourer and to the farmer than giving a large garden plot, which divides the time and attention of the labourer. A good system of allowances from the produce of the farm, securing to the labourer who has a free cottage an ample supply of potatoes and milk (and in many cases the labourer has difficulty in getting even a modest supply of milk) is probably the best arrangement in the long run both for the farmer and the labourer.

In the case of labourers who receive a money wage only and neither free house nor allowance, a large and increasing number are now provided with Rural District Council cottages having from half an acre to an acre of ground. The number of cottages so provided by the Rural District Councils up to the 31st March, 1907, as stated in the last Report of the Local Government Board, amounted to 21,900 cottages, and it may be estimated that about 23,500 cottages are now provided.

At the same time, while the position of the agricultural labourer has thus been steadily improved, wages in Ireland remain still comparatively low, especially when compared with what are paid to Irish migratory labourers who work on the farms in England and Scotland for from 5 to 6 months in the year, and with the wages of permanent agricultural labourers in England and Scotland.

The highest rates of wages are to be found in the counties of Dublin, Down, and Antrim, and in the neighbourhood of the cities of Dublin and Belfast. In some cases the wages of ploughmen rise to as high as 18s. and 19s. per week, but the general average in the best districts of these counties may be placed at 14s. to 15s. per week for the ploughman class. The lowest range of wages is to be found in Connaught. But, on the whole, one of the most striking features in Ireland is the comparatively limited variation in the range of wages. Even

in the western and Congested Districts wages, when compared with those in the tillage counties of the other three provinces, do not appear to be as much lower as might be expected. This is, no doubt, in part due to the widespread habit of migration which has brought about a great scarcity in summer time of labour in the western counties, and which consequently helps to raise the rate of wages in these districts. Taking the whole class of regularly employed agricultural labourers, the average weekly wage for the year in Ireland, including the value of allowances, may be said to be not more than 12s. a week, if as much.

With regard to temporary labourers, information was obtained as to the rates current in the different districts at seed planting time, turnip thinning, hay and corn harvest, flax pulling, potato and turnip raising, and at threshing time. It is generally stated that the wages of temporary labourers have increased to a greater extent than those of the permanent hands. This is a natural consequence of the decreased number of farm labourers employed the whole year, and the increased demand at certain seasons for additional hands. At the special times at which this emergency labour is required there is some local variation in what is paid. At seed planting time in most parts the wages for men run from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per day, in a few parts from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day, while the wages for women workers run from 1s. to 2s. a day, the usual wage being 1s. 6d. Wages at turnip thinning are similar to those given at seed time, viz., from 2s. to 2s. 6d. for men; women and girls, 1s. to 2s. per day. In some parts turnip thinning is done on the piece-work system. On the other hand, in the case of the hay and corn harvest there is a marked variation in different districts. In many places, especially in the tillage counties, wages at hay and harvest time run from 3s. to 4s. a day, while in other counties, where there is not the same demand for help at harvest time, labour can be got at from 2s. to 3s. a day. Again, in the flax pulling districts wages for temporary labourers run frequently from 3s. to 4s. a day, and there are serious complaints from many farmers of the increased cost in flax pulling in the past season owing to the scarcity of labour. At potato and turnip raising wages are much the same as at seed planting time, and run from 2s. to 2s. 6d., and from 1s. to 2s. for women.

The increasing cost of temporary agricultural labour and the difficulty of obtaining it present one of the most serious problems for the farmer. So much of the best casual labour has now been regularly attracted to England and Scotland, where higher wages are obtained, that the Irish farmer suffers. The remedy for this serious state of affairs can only lie in one direction, namely, the making of as good a career for the agricultural labourer in Ireland as there is for him in England and Scotland. This means, on the one hand, that as good work must be given by the Irish labourer as he gives in England and Scotland, and, on the other hand, that as good

wages must be given by the Irish farmer as are given by the English and Scotch farmer. The question is a difficult and personal one, which only the Irish farmers and the Irish labourers themselves can solve. But in such cases the first step must be taken by the farmer who is in the stronger position and has the larger stake. It is to his interest to have the most efficient and best paid agricultural labour. The question of the supply of labour is of fundamental importance in the present situation of Irish agriculture. There are in Ireland 165,000 holdings of over 30 acres in extent, occupying three-fourths of the total area of the country, and if the future of tillage on this very large proportion of the land of Ireland is to be safeguarded there must be an improvement in the work and wages of the labourer on this land.

It may be permitted then to recapitulate some of the main points. It appears—

- (1) That in 1907 approximately 24,000 agricultural labourers migrated for an average of five to seven months to England and Scotland, where they found employment as farm labourers;
- (2) That the average wages earned by these men labourers may be placed at not less than 18s. a week when engaged by the week, or month, or season;
- (3) That when working on piece-work much higher earnings were made, exceeding in some cases 30s. per week;
- (4) That, on the whole, employers of these Irish workers have a high opinion of their capacity as workers;
- (5) That the number of agricultural labourers in Ireland has seriously decreased, and that in the Census Returns for 1901 the number of agricultural labourers amounted to 217,652, in addition to which there were, excluding the chief towns, 76,870 general labourers, most of whom are agricultural labourers;
- (6) That while in some cases the wages of agricultural labourers in Ireland reach from 14s. to 16s. per week, and even higher, the average wage, taking the country as a whole, including the value of the allowances in kind, is estimated to be not more than 12s. per week;
- (7) That the number of farms exceeding 30 acres, on most of which hired labour is required, exceeds 165,000 and embraces three-fourths of the total area of Ireland.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. S. ADAMS,

*Superintendent of Statistics and
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
DUBLIN, 20th May, 1908.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, 1907-8.

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TABLE I.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION (in 1901) for the years 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Popu- lation in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1901			
		Number in 1904.	Number in 1905.	Number in 1906.	Number in 1907.	in 1904.	in 1905.	in 1906.	in 1907.
LEINSTER:									
Carlow County, ...	37,728	9	2	—	—	0·2	0·1	—	—
Dublin " ...	443,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare " ...	63,506	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny " ...	79,119	5	5	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	—
King's " ...	60,187	11	—	—	—	0·2	—	—	—
Longford " ...	46,072	20	9	5	8	0·4	0·2	0·1	0·1
Louth " ...	61,820	174	122	78	61	2·8	1·9	1·2	0·9
Meath " ...	67,487	26	—	15	8	0·4	—	0·2	0·1
Queen's " ...	57,417	1	4	3	—	—	0·1	0·1	—
Westmeath " ...	64,689	2	35	—	30	—	0·6	—	0·5
Wexford " ...	104,104	4	13	3	2	—	0·1	—	—
Wicklow, " ...	60,824	21	—	—	—	0·3	—	—	—
MUNSTER:									
Clare County, ...	112,834	7	6	1	24	0·1	0·1	—	0·2
Cork " ...	404,611	112	68	73	106	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3
Kerry " ...	165,726	368	277	267	306	2·2	1·7	1·8	1·9
Limerick " ...	146,698	7	6	13	17	—	—	0·1	0·1
Tipperary " ...	160,222	20	34	37	31	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2
Waterford " ...	87,187	—	8	14	15	—	0·1	0·2	0·1
ULSTER:									
Antrim County, ...	461,634	19	17	12	28	—	—	—	0·1
Armagh " ...	125,322	202	276	206	228	2·3	2·2	2·1	2·4
Cavan " ...	97,541	55	53	30	18	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·2
Donegal " ...	173,722	2,264	2,264	2,410	2,268	13·6	13·6	13·9	13·6
Down " ...	239,525	146	102	123	122	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4
Fermanagh " ...	65,430	2	9	—	5	—	0·1	—	0·1
Londonderry " ...	144,404	28	34	31	41	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3
Monaghan " ...	74,611	28	31	29	40	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·5
Tyrone " ...	150,567	16	6	13	34	0·1	—	0·1	0·2
CONNAUGHT:									
Galway County, ...	192,549	1,500	1,185	1,125	1,450	7·8	6·2	5·8	7·4
Leitrim " ...	69,342	186	177	160	140	2·7	2·6	2·3	2·0
Mayo " ...	139,166	8,527	7,619	8,428	7,935	47·8	38·3	42·3	39·5
Roscommon " ...	164,791	1,513	1,472	1,432	1,274	16·9	16·5	16·1	12·5
Sligo " ...	84,683	977	896	688	623	11·6	10·7	8·2	7·9
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province, ...	1,162,829	273	190	104	99	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1
Munster " ...	1,076,138	514	329	435	506	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·5
Ulster " ...	1,582,826	2,930	2,802	2,914	2,914	1·9	1·8	1·8	1·9
Connaught " ...	544,932	13,708	11,549	11,833	11,432	21·2	17·5	18·3	17·1
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	4,458,775	17,410	14,580	15,286	15,021	3·9	3·3	3·4	3·4

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1907, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION according to the Census of 1901.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers. (Including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeylets, ...	Queen's, ...	17,050	—	—
Antrim, ...	Antrim, ...	22,472	—	—
Ardee, ...	Louth and Meath, ...	14,626	1	0.1
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...	46,266	32	0.7
Athlone, ...	Roscommon and Westmeath, ...	27,964	27	1.0
Athy, ...	Kildare and Queen's, ...	22,155	—	—
Bailieborough, ...	Cavan, ...	15,510	—	—
Ballina, ...	Mayo, ...	24,453	522	2.1
Ballinasloe, ...	Galway and Roscommon, ...	19,279	2	0.1
Ballinrobe, ...	Mayo, ...	21,238	106	5.0
Ballycastle, ...	Antrim, ...	12,686	1	0.1
Ballymahon, ...	Longford and Westmeath, ...	12,907	—	—
Ballymena, ...	Antrim, ...	52,082	25	0.6
Ballymoney, ...	Antrim, ...	23,276	2	0.1
Ballyshannon, ...	Donegal, Fermanagh, & Leitrim, ...	20,601	34	1.7
Ballyvaughan, ...	Clare, ...	3,990	—	—
Belturberry, ...	Dublin, ...	13,146	—	—
Bellingham, ...	Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow, ...	16,191	—	—
Benbridge, ...	Armagh and Down, ...	42,454	—	—
Bandon, ...	Cork, ...	17,878	—	—
Bantry, ...	Cork, ...	13,457	20	1.6
Bawnboy, ...	Cavan and Leitrim, ...	13,490	22	1.2
Belfast, ...	Antrim and Down, ...	268,266	—	—
Belmullet, ...	Mayo, ...	12,846	323	2.5
Birr, ...	King's and Tipperary, ...	23,262	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	Tipperary, ...	8,532	—	—
Boyle, ...	Roscommon and Sligo, ...	20,225	181	9.0
Caherdavin, ...	Kerry, ...	21,435	63	3.0
Callan, ...	Kilkenny and Tipperary, ...	13,905	—	—
Carlow, ...	Carlow and Queen's, ...	24,438	—	—
Carrickmacross, ...	Monaghan, ...	15,544	4	0.3
Carrick-on-Shannon, ...	Leitrim and Roscommon, ...	19,230	62	3.2
Carrick-on-Suir, ...	Kilkenny, Tipperary, & Waterford, ...	17,763	50	2.8
Cashel, ...	Tipperary, ...	20,182	—	—
Castletar, ...	Mayo, ...	25,522	964	38.3
Castleblayney, ...	Armagh and Monaghan, ...	26,515	40	1.5
Castlecomer, ...	Kilkenny, ...	10,114	—	—
Castlederg, ...	Tyrone, ...	11,739	—	—
Castleblayney, ...	Roscommon, ...	23,576	1,173	50.1
Castletown, ...	Cork, ...	11,178	9	0.8

TABLE II. (*continued*)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Cavan, ...	Cavan, ...	34,900	—	—
Calderbridge, ...	Dublin and Kildare, ...	14,325	—	—
Claremorris, ...	Mayo, ...	25,830	1,037	40.9
Clifden, ...	Galway, ...	18,768	45	2.4
Clogheen, ...	Tipperary, ...	15,621	—	—
Clogher, ...	Tyrone, ...	14,316	2	0.1
Clonakilty, ...	Cork, ...	19,158	12	0.6
Clones, ...	Fermanagh and Monaghan, ...	15,818	—	—
Clonmel, ...	Tipperary and Waterford, ...	18,730	—	—
Coleraine, ...	Londonderry, ...	29,917	20	0.7
Cookstown, ...	Tyrone, ...	23,615	4	0.2
Cooteshill, ...	Cavan and Monaghan, ...	21,854	25	0.9
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	123,173	1	—
Corrofin, ...	Clare, ...	4,800	—	—
Croona, ...	Limerick, ...	10,806	—	—
Delvin, ...	Westmeath, ...	5,417	—	—
Dingle, ...	Kerry, ...	18,374	—	—
Donegal, ...	Donegal, ...	20,486	27	1.3
Downpatrick, ...	Down, ...	33,809	—	—
Drogheda, ...	Louth and Meath, ...	26,190	—	—
Dromore, West, ...	Sligo, ...	13,684	3	0.2
Dublin, North, ...	Dublin, ...	165,887	—	—
Dublin, South, ...	Dublin, ...	212,779	—	—
Dundalk, ...	Louth, ...	34,729	60	1.7
Dunfanaghy, ...	Donegal, ...	15,781	684	43.3
Dungannon, ...	Tyrone, ...	32,563	5	0.2
Dungarvan, ...	Waterford, ...	14,966	10	0.7
Dunmanway, ...	Cork, ...	13,321	—	—
Dunmughlin, ...	Meath, ...	7,979	—	—
Edenderry, ...	Kildare, King's, and Meath, ...	14,683	—	—
Ennis, ...	Clare, ...	18,772	—	—
Enniscorthy, ...	Wexford, ...	31,269	—	—
Enniskillen, ...	Cavan and Fermanagh, ...	31,140	7	0.2
Ennistimon, ...	Clare, ...	18,069	—	—
Fermoy, ...	Cork, ...	22,732	—	—
Galway, ...	Galway, ...	36,465	10	0.3
Glennamaddy, ...	Galway, ...	10,607	645	38.9
Glenies, ...	Donegal, ...	33,191	932	28.1
Gorey, ...	Wexford, ...	16,463	—	—
Gort, ...	Galway, ...	12,283	2	0.2
Grasard, ...	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath, ...	23,483	1	—

TABLE II. (*continued*)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (Including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Inishowen	Donegal,	28,943	204	7.0
Irvinestown,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	14,085	—	—
Kanturk,	Cork,	23,181	33	1.4
Kells,	Meath,	13,760	8	0.6
Kemmare,	Kerry,	14,642	7	0.5
Kilkeel,	Down,	19,131	81	4.2
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	23,796	—	—
Killybegs,	Clare,	8,165	—	—
Killybegs,	Clare,	8,254	24	2.9
Killybegs,	Mayo,	37,096	176	4.7
Kilmarney,	Kerry,	7,109	—	—
Kilmeath,	Waterford,	25,651	—	—
Kilmallock,	Cork and Limerick,	28,734	—	—
Kilrush,	Clare,	16,573	—	—
Kinnakeil,	Cork,	33,029	—	—
Larne,	Antrim,	13,080	165	12.6
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	20,213	—	—
Limerick,	Londonderry,	66,014	24	0.4
Lisburn,	Clare and Limerick,	46,463	—	—
Lisburn,	Antrim and Down,	13,273	—	—
Lismore,	Waterford,	16,847	—	—
Lismore,	Fermanagh,	35,295	—	—
Listowel,	Kerry and Limerick,	62,695	10	0.2
Londonderry,	Donegal and Londonderry,	23,313	7	0.3
Longford,	Longford,	20,135	1	—
Loughrea,	Galway,	53,718	—	—
Lurgan,	Antrim, Armagh, and Down,	22,998	—	—
Macroom,	Cork,	28,993	11	0.3
Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	20,736	—	—
Mallow,	Cork,	22,334	34	1.5
Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	21,343	—	—
Middleton,	Cork,	20,360	263	13.2
Millford,	Donegal,	10,515	32	3.0
Millstreet,	Cork,	14,157	—	—
Mitchelstown,	Cork and Limerick,	19,854	13	0.7
Mobill,	Leitrim,	28,304	15	0.6
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	15,019	185	12.3
Mounthallow,	Galway,	28,577	—	—
Mounthellick,	King's and Queen's,	27,047	29	0.7
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	24,642	—	—
Nass,	Kildare and Wicklow,	14,520	—	—
Navan,	Meath,	24,523	—	—
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	—	—	—

TABLE II. (*continued*)—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (Including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Newcastle, ...	Limerick, ...	33,591	17	0.7
New Ross, ...	Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford,	36,796	1	—
Newry, ...	Armagh and Down, ...	31,032	228	9.0
Newtownards, ...	Down, ...	41,929	12	0.3
Oldcastle, ...	Cavan and Meath, ...	15,015	1	0.1
Omagh, ...	Tyrone, ...	28,533	15	0.4
Oughterard, ...	Galway, ...	17,732	33	2.1
Portlanna, ...	Galway, ...	9,654	—	—
Rathdown, ...	Dublin and Wicklow, ...	67,742	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	Wicklow, ...	26,639	—	—
Rathkeale, ...	Limerick, ...	14,994	—	—
Roscommon, ...	Roscommon, ...	15,161	16	1.1
Roscrea, ...	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary,	17,739	—	—
Searriff, ...	Clare, ...	10,445	—	—
Shillelagh, ...	Wicklow, ...	8,946	—	—
Shibbereen, ...	Cork, ...	25,186	—	—
Skull, ...	Cork, ...	10,243	—	—
Sligo, ...	Sligo, ...	33,038	35	0.9
Strabane, ...	Donegal and Tyrone, ...	35,829	8	0.2
Stranorlar, ...	Donegal, ...	13,707	78	5.7
Strokedown, ...	Roscommon, ...	15,500	19	0.6
Swineford, ...	Mayo, ...	44,162	3,014	68.2
Thomastown, ...	Kilkenny, ...	13,238	—	—
Thurles, ...	Tipperary, ...	24,933	3	0.1
Tipperary, ...	Limerick and Tipperary, ...	31,932	13	0.6
Tobercurry, ...	Sligo, ...	19,904	442	22.0
Trakee, ...	Kerry, ...	41,885	54	1.3
Trim, ...	Meath, ...	13,973	—	—
Tram, ...	Galway, ...	30,944	522	16.9
Tulla, ...	Clare, ...	9,534	—	—
Tullamore, ...	King's and Westmeath, ...	23,368	—	—
Uringford, ...	Kilkenny and Tipperary, ...	8,637	—	—
Waterford, ...	Kilkenny and Waterford, ...	48,601	3	0.1
Westport, ...	Mayo, ...	34,672	1,833	53.4
Wexford, ...	Wexford, ...	32,330	1	—
Youghal, ...	Cork and Waterford, ...	14,381	—	—
TOTAL, ...		4,438,775	15,021	3.4

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1907, as returned by the Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics, the TOTAL NUMBER of MALES TWENTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS according to the Census of 1901, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.					Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers (EXCLUDING FEMALES).	
						Number.	Rate per 1,000.
LEINSTER:							
Carlow	County,	...	...	...	11,841	—	—
Dublin	"	...	...	...	124,045	—	—
Kildare	"	...	...	...	21,283	—	—
Kilkenny	"	...	...	...	24,376	—	—
King's	"	...	...	...	18,674	—	—
Longford	"	...	...	...	14,438	7	05
Louth	"	...	...	...	16,150	61	32
Meath	"	...	...	...	21,883	6	03
Queen's	"	...	...	...	18,632	—	—
Westmeath	"	...	...	...	19,815	20	10
Wexford	"	...	...	...	32,205	1	—
Wicklow	"	...	...	...	18,107	—	—
MUNSTER:							
Clare	County,	...	...	...	33,220	21	06
Cork	"	...	...	...	116,883	79	07
Cork	"	...	...	...	46,121	191	42
Kerry	"	...	...	...	42,627	8	02
Limerick	"	...	...	...	49,319	64	13
Tipperary	"	...	...	...	35,470	13	05
Waterford	"	...	...	...	—	—	—
ULSTER:							
Antrim	County,	...	...	...	139,589*	25	02
Armagh	"	...	...	...	34,237	278	81
Cavan	"	...	...	...	30,148	18	06
Cavan	"	...	...	...	50,373	2,071	412
Donegal	"	...	...	...	56,304*	122	22
Down	"	...	...	...	20,430	5	02
Fermanagh	"	...	...	...	40,290	41	10
Londonderry	"	...	...	...	23,074	39	17
Monaghan	"	...	...	...	45,838	34	07
Tyrone	"	...	...	...	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT:							
Galway	County,	...	...	...	64,202	1,448	227
Galway	"	...	...	...	20,016	132	65
Lestrim	"	...	...	...	51,604	7,306	1409
Mayo	"	...	...	...	29,232	1,374	456
Roscommon	"	...	...	...	24,135	639	261
Sligo	"	...	...	...	—	—	—
SUMMARY.							
Leinster	Province,	...	...	...	344,258	95	03
Munster	"	...	...	...	313,549	379	12
Ulster	"	...	...	...	440,362	2,633	60
Connaught	"	...	...	...	179,379	11,076	618
TOTAL OF IRELAND, —					1,277,548	14,188	111

* The entire number of males 20 years of age and upwards for Belfast City are included in the figures for the Co. Antrim.

TABLE IV.—Showing by PROVINCES the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1907, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER of LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders, ...	70	502	2,487	8,717	11,776
No. of Landholders:—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre,	3	8	13	1	25
Do. above 1 } 2 acres,	2	8	3	15	28
Do. " 2 } and not exceeding 3 "	3	2	7	45	57
Do. " 3 } 4 "	3	1	8	116	128
Do. " 4 } 5 "	6	4	34	144	188
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 ACRES, ...	17	23	65	324	429
Holdings above 5 } 10 acres,	8	9	149	512	678
Do. " 10 } 15 "	3	1	98	510	512
Do. " 15 } 20 "	1	2	51	594	648
Do. " 20 } 25 "	—	6	31	106	203
Do. " 25 } 30 "	—	—	13	80	93
Do. " 30 } 40 "	—	1	27	72	100
Do. above 40 acres, ...	—	2	23	50	75
Total No. of Landholders, ...	29	44	457	2,715	3,245
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,	99	546	2,944	11,432	16,021

TABLE V.—Showing for the year 1907 by COUNTIES and PROVINCES the NUMBER of LANDLESS LABOURERS who are either SONS or DAUGHTERS of FARMERS and working on their parents' farms when at home; together with the TOTAL NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Landless Labourers who are either Sons or Daughters of Farmers, and working on their parents' farms when at home.			Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.
	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	
LEINSTER:				
Carlow, ...	—	—	—	—
Dublin, ...	—	—	—	—
Kildare, ...	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—	—
King's, ...	—	1	1	8
Longford, ...	—	—	—	—
Louth, ...	17	—	17	61
Meath, ...	3	—	3	8
Queen's, ...	—	—	—	—
Westmeath, ...	6	—	6	20
Wexford, ...	—	—	—	—
Wicklow, ...	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	26	1	27	119
MUNSTER:				
Clare, ...	—	—	—	24
Cork, ...	15	9	24	106
Kerry, ...	125	103	227	395
Limerick, ...	8	9	17	17
Tipperary, ...	—	—	—	81
Waterford, ...	—	—	—	13
Total, ...	148	120	268	546
ULSTER:				
Antrim, ...	6	3	9	28
Armagh, ...	141	10	151	268
Cavan, ...	11	—	11	18
Donegal, ...	1,358	264	1,622	2,358
Down, ...	44	—	44	122
Fermanagh, ...	4	—	4	5
Londonderry, ...	14	—	14	41
Monaghan, ...	8	1	9	40
Tyrone, ...	10	—	10	34
Total, ...	1,596	278	1,874	2,944
CONNAUGHT:				
Galway, ...	725	2	728	1,450
Leitrim, ...	37	6	43	140
Mayo, ...	4,373	327	4,700	7,363
Roscommon, ...	761	—	761	1,274
Sligo, ...	355	3	358	633
Total, ...	6,801	338	7,139	11,432
IRELAND, ...	8,571	737	9,308	15,621

TABLE VI.—Showing, by COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of Enumerators of the Agricultural Statistics; the AREA of their HOLDINGS in and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their Homes at the time (month of

Province of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
Longford County.										
Granard, " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford, " ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total, " ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Louth County.										
Ardee, part of, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dundalk, " ...	46	—	—	2	—	5	7	5	2	—
Total, " ...	46	—	—	2	—	5	7	5	2	1
Meath County.										
Kells, " ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, " ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Westmeath County.										
Mullingar, " ...	10	2	1	1	3	1	8	2	—	1
Total, " ...	10	2	1	1	3	1	8	2	—	—
Wexford County.										
New Ross, part of, " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford, " ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, " ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Province of

Clare County.										
Limerick, part of, " ...	18	4	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Total, " ...	18	4	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Cork County, E.R.										
Cork, " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenturk, " ...	31	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Millstreet, part of, " ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total, " ...	56	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) as returned by the Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1907) the Enumerators collected the Returns.

Leinster.

AGE AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Longford County.
—	—	—	—	7	—	6	1	—	Granard " Longford.
—	—	—	—	8	1	6	1	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	Louth County.
—	—	2	—	60	52	3	5	5	Ardee, part of. Dundalk.
—	—	2	—	61	52	3	6	5	Total.
—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	Meath County.
—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	Kells.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	20	—	2	18	2	Westmeath County.
—	—	—	—	20	—	2	18	2	Mullingar.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	Wexford County.
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	New Ross, part of. Wexford.
—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	Total.

Munster.

—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	Clare County.
—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	Limerick, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	Cork County, E.R.
—	—	—	—	32	2	—	29	—	Cork.
—	—	—	—	25	9	—	16	14	Kanturk. Millstreet, part of.
—	—	—	—	58	12	—	56	14	Total.

TABLE VI.—

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS SAYING LAST.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.
Cork County, W.R.										
Bantry,	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castletown,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloukhilly,	7	—	2	1	—	2	5	—	—	—
Millstreet, part of, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	31	—	2	1	—	2	5	—	—	—
Kerry County.										
Cahersiveen,	61	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	1
Kemmare,	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney,	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Trillick,	47	2	2	—	1	1	7	—	—	1
Total,	288	2	2	—	1	2	8	6	1	2
Limerick County.										
Newcastle,	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total,	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tipperary County, N.R.										
Thurles,	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total,	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tipperary County, S.R.										
Garrick-on-Suir, part of,	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary,	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford County.										
Dungarvan,	8	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Waterford, part of, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	11	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
4	—	—	—	20	17	1	2	11	Cork County, W.R.
2	—	1	2	9	9	—	—	—	Bantry.
—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	Castletown.
—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	Glennakilly.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Millstreet, part of.
6	—	1	(a) 2	48	26	1	21	11	Total.
—	—	—	—	68	—	2	66	18	Kerry County.
—	—	—	—	7	2	—	5	7	Cahersiveen.
—	—	—	—	176	6	4	166	8	Kemmaro.
—	—	—	—	51	2	—	52	12	Killarney.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trillick.
—	—	—	—	306	10	6	289	45	Total.
—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	—	Limerick County.
—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17	—	Newcastle.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	Tipperary County, N.R.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thurles.
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	60	24	1	35	6	Tipperary County, S.R.
—	—	—	—	18	2	—	16	14	Carriek-on-Suir, part of.
—	—	—	—	78	26	1	41	20	Tipperary, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	10	2	—	8	2	Waterford County.
—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	Dungarrun.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Waterford, part of.
—	—	—	—	13	2	3	8	2	Total.

(a) Comprising one each of 67 and 87 acres.

TABLE VI.—
Province of

Province of

COUNTRIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' SAVINGS LISTS								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
Antrim County.										
Ballycastle, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena, ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ballymoney, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Armagh County										
Armagh, ...	14	—	—	—	—	2	2	10	1	—
Castleblayney, part of, ...	30	2	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	—
Newry, ...	163	1	1	2	2	5	11	41	15	2
Total, ...	207	3	1	2	2	9	17	53	17	2
Cavan County.										
Bawnboy, part of, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill, part of, ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldcastle, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal County.										
Donegal, ...	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dunfurnagh, ...	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	3
Glenties, ...	697	—	1	4	4	20	29	67	49	11
Inishowen, ...	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Letterkenny, ...	142	10	—	1	1	1	13	1	3	2
Millford, ...	219	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	8	5
Stranorlar, ...	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total, ...	2,012	10	1	5	5	22	43	82	71	29
Down County.										
Kilkeel, ...	75	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	—	—
Newry, part of, ...	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5
Newtownards, ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	104	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	2	5

continued.

Ulster.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland		
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	Antrim County. Ballycastle. Ballymena. Ballymoney. Total.
—	—	1	—	25	3	11	11	—	
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
—	—	1	—	28	3	14	11	—	
—	1	—	—	32	6	11	15	—	Armagh County. Armagh. Castledowney, part of. Newry, " Total.
—	—	—	—	37	12	16	9	4	
1	—	1	—	219	168	23	28	24	
1	1	1	—	233	136	55	37	23	
—	—	—	—	9	2	7	—	—	Cavan County. Bawnboy, part of. Coolshill, " Keshikillen, " Oddenzie, " Total.
—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	
—	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	
—	—	—	—	18	2	9	7	1	Donegal County. Donegal. Dumfries. Glenties. Inishowen. Letterkenny. Millford. Stranorlar. Total.
—	—	1	—	27	—	23	4	4	
3	1	—	1	634	21	435	228	37	
22	5	23	16	932	4	371	57	60	
1	—	—	3	204	35	151	18	60	
1	2	—	1	165	—	61	104	21	
—	1	—	—	293	—	137	31	62	
—	—	—	—	73	—	23	55	—	
27	9	24	(a) 21	2,358	69	1,500	495	244	Down County. Kilkeel. Newry, part of. Newtownards. Total.
—	—	—	—	31	2	79	—	—	
—	2	—	—	29	13	10	1	—	
—	—	—	—	13	—	12	—	—	
—	2	—	—	122	20	101	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) Comprising one each of 37, 61, 82, 100, 126, 128, 133, 158, and 193 acres; two each of 43 and 50 acres. Three of 50 acres each; and five of 50 acres.

TABLE VI.—

TABLE VI.

COUNTIES
AND
POOR LAW UNIONS.

Number
of Mi-
gratory
Agricultural
La-
bourers
not
Land-
holders.

NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND.

Not
ex-
ceed-
ing 1
acre.

Above
1 and
not ex-
ceeding
2
acres.

Above
2 and
not ex-
ceeding
3
acres.

Above
3 and
not ex-
ceeding
4
acres.

Above
4 and
not ex-
ceeding
5
acres.

Total
Number
not ex-
ceeding
5
acres.

Above
5 and
not ex-
ceeding
10
acres.

Above
10 and
not ex-
ceeding
15
acres.

Above
15 and
not ex-
ceeding
20
acres.

Fermanagh County.

Ballyshannon, part of, ...

Enniskillen, " ...

Total, ...

Londonderry County.

Coleraine, ...

Londonderry, part of, ...

Magherafelt, ...

Total, ...

Monaghan County.

Carrickmacross, ...

Castleblinney, part of, ...

Cootshill, " ...

Monaghan, ...

Total, ...

Tyrone County.

Clougher, ...

Cookstown, ...

Dungannon, ...

Omagh, ...

Strabane, part of, ...

Total, ...

Province of

Galway County.

Ballinasloe, part of, ...

Clifden, ...

Galway, ...

Glennamaddy, ...

Gort, ...

Loughrea, ...

Mountbellew, ...

Oughterard, ...

Tuam, ...

Total, ...

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
9	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
554	—	1	2	2	4	9	27	36	10	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
167	—	1	—	1	—	2	5	3	2	—
29	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—
428	—	—	—	1	—	1	22	28	17	—
1,244	—	3	2	4	5	14	60	75	29	—

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	Fermanagh County.
—	1	—	—	4	2	2	—	3	Ballyshannon, part of. Enniskillen, "
—	1	—	—	5	2	3	—	3	Total.
—	—	—	—	20	6	14	—	4	Londonderry County.
—	—	—	—	10	—	6	4	5	Coleraine.
1	—	—	—	11	10	1	—	—	Londonderry, part of. Magherafelt.
1	—	—	—	41	16	21	4	9	Total.
—	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	Monaghan County.
—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	Curricmacross.
1	—	—	—	15	1	2	12	8	Castleblayney, part of.
1	—	—	1	18	—	8	10	11	Cooteshill, " Monaghan.
2	—	—	(a) 1	40	5	11	24	19	Total.
—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	Tyrosne County.
—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	Clogher.
—	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	—	Cookstown.
—	—	—	—	15	3	6	6	1	Dungannon.
—	—	—	—	8	2	3	3	8	Omagh.
—	—	1	(b) 1	34	6	18	10	9	Strabane, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.

Connaught.

									Galway County.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.	Total Number of Migra- tory Agricultural Labourers.	In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Ballinacorney, part of.
—	—	—	—	45	1	15	29	—	Chidren.
—	—	—	—	10	9	—	1	—	Galway.
3	1	—	—	645	645	—	—	78	Glennamaddy.
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	Gort.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Loughrea.
1	—	—	—	185	185	—	—	25	Mountbellew.
2	—	—	—	38	22	16	—	2	Oughterard.
9	2	5	—	522	521	—	1	77	Tuam.
20	3	5	—	1,450	1,386	31	33	188	Total.

(a) 45 acres.

(b) 55 acres.

TABLE VI.—

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
Leitrim County.										
Ballyshannon, part of,	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bawnboy, "	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carriek-on-Shan, "	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
Manorhamilton, ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4
Mohill, ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Total, ...	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	7
Maye County.										
Ballina, ...	590	—	—	—	—	4	4	33	34	13
Ballinrobe, ...	86	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1
Belmullet, ...	291	—	—	—	1	8	9	10	7	4
Castlebar, ...	747	—	1	—	—	3	4	64	69	38
Claremorris, ...	858	—	1	3	5	3	12	41	63	42
Killala, ...	21	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Swinsford, ...	2,036	—	—	1	12	16	29	310	334	171
Westport, ...	1,365	—	8	33	80	96	226	169	45	21
Total, ...	5,894	—	10	37	108	131	236	829	955	290
Rosecommon County.										
Athlone, part of,	24	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Boyle, "	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Carriek-on-Shan, "	10	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Castlereagh, ...	896	—	—	4	2	4	10	65	120	50
Rosecommon, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1
Strokestown, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total, ...	937	1	1	4	3	4	13	71	127	54
Sligo County.										
Boyle, part of, ...	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	7
Dromore West, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sligo, ...	32	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Tobercurry, ...	325	1	2	—	3	1	7	37	36	17
Total, ...	486	1	2	—	4	1	8	48	42	24

Summary by

PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER, ...	70	3	2	3	3	6	17	8	3	1
MUNSTER, ...	502	8	8	2	1	4	23	9	1	2
ULSTER, ...	2,687	13	3	7	8	34	65	149	98	51
CONNAUGHT, ...	8,717	2	16	43	119	141	321	842	810	404
TOTAL OF IRELAND, ...	11,776	26	29	55	131	185	426	975	912	458

continued.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migrant Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Column.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
1	—	—	—	33	12	—	21	1	Leitrim County.
—	—	—	—	18	5	8	—	—	Ballyshannon, part of.
—	—	—	—	47	13	34	—	9	Bawnboy, "
1	—	—	—	34	3	22	9	1	Carriek-on-Shan, "
—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	4	Manorhamilton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mohill.
2	—	—	—	140	33	77	30	15	Total.
3	2	—	—	589	577	12	—	106	Mayo County.
1	1	2	9	106	65	39	2	6	Ballina.
3	—	3	1	326	248	89	—	23	Ballinrobe.
15	9	7	11	961	955	7	2	114	Belmullet.
21	5	14	1	1,067	1,067	—	—	198	Castlebar.
—	1	1	—	24	6	—	18	14	Claremorris.
59	46	17	12	3,014	2,861	127	26	766	Killalea.
13	4	3	13	1,833	1,769	643	1	323	Swinsford.
116	68	32	(a) 46	7,935	6,978	908	49	1,962	Westport.
—	—	—	—	27	26	—	2	—	Total.
1	—	—	—	38	16	5	7	3	Roscommon County.
1	—	—	—	15	11	—	4	—	Athlone, part of.
23	7	7	—	1,178	1,157	—	21	126	Boyle, "
—	2	—	1	16	4	—	12	2	Carriek-on-Shan, "
—	—	—	—	10	9	1	—	2	Castlerea.
26	9	7	(b) 1	1,274	1,222	6	46	162	Roscommon.
1	—	1	1	153	151	2	—	24	Strokestown.
—	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	—	Total.
—	—	1	—	35	6	10	19	3	Sligo County.
3	—	5	2	442	440	2	—	14	Boyle, part of.
4	—	8	(c) 3	623	609	14	20	41	Dromore West.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sligo.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tobacurry.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.

Provinces.

PROVINCES.									PROVINCES.
—	—	—	—	20	54	11	34	9	
6	—	1	2	140	86	11	449	92	LEINSTER.
31	13	27	23	2,944	300	2,082	612	313	MUNSTER.
166	80	72	50	11,432	10,213	1,086	176	1,942	ULSTER.
203	93	100	75	15,021	10,658	3,099	1,373	2,266	CONNUGHT.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

(a) Comprising one each of 51, 52, 54, 62, 64, 65, 68, 74, 76, 84, 100, 105 and 148 acres; two each of 43, 49 and 60 acres; seven of 56 acres each; nine of 45 acres each; and eleven of 46 acres each.

(b) 26 acres.

(c) Comprising one each of 63, 89 and 371 acres.

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN and the GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY Systems from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN during the SEASON of 1907.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Achill Sound,	1,232	Westport,	Mayo.
Arva Road,	1	Cavan,	Cavan.
Athenry,	416*	Loughrea,	Galway.
Athlone,	22	Athlone,	Roscommon and Westmeath.
Attymon,	6	Loughrea,	Galway.
Balls,	188	Castlebar,	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen,	1,683	Castlereaugh,	Roscommon.
Ballina,	901	Ballina,	Mayo.
Ballinasloe,	11	Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon.
Ballinabough,	367	Castlereaugh,	Roscommon.
Ballinrobe,	93	Ballinrobe,	Mayo.
Ballyhaunis,	1,663	Claremorris,	do.
Ballymoe,	298	Glennamaddy,	Galway.
Ballymote,	135	Sligo,	Sligo.
Ballywodra,	1	do.,	do.
Ballyvary,	607	Castlebar,	Mayo.
Boyle,	21	Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Lettin.
Castlebar,	656	Castlebar,	Mayo.
Castlereaugh,	296	Castlereaugh,	Roscommon.
Claremorris,	3,361†	Claremorris,	Mayo.
Clides,	21	Clides,	Galway.
Collooney,	6	Sligo,	Sligo.
Dromed,	11	Mohill,	Lettin.
Dunamon,	283	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Edmondstown,	59	Castlereaugh,	do.
Foxford,	921	Swineford,	Mayo.
Hollymount,	10	Ballinrobe,	do.
Kilfree,	262	Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo.
Killala,	16	Killala,	Mayo.
Longford,	29	Longford,	Longford.
Mallaranny,	807	Westport,	Mayo.
Mannla,	123	Castlebar,	do.
Newport,	157	Westport,	do.
Roscommon,	114	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Sligo,	10	Sligo,	Sligo.
Westport,	678	Westport,	Mayo.
Woodlawn,	146	Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon.
TOTAL,	15,958		

* Including 399 Harvestmen booked from Tuam station on the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway.

† Including 2,686 Harvestmen booked from stations on the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway—viz., 1,241 from Swineford, 908 from Kilmagh, 147 from Ballinlona, 146 from Charlestown, 104 from Milltown, 39 from Tubercurry, and 1 from Curry.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of TEMPORARY EMIGRANTS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907, for EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

Ports.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for Year.
Bellisle, ...	-	2	1	8	-	9	-	15	-	3	-	1	39
Belfast, ...	628	489	505	556	767	406	467	624	539	567	604	342	6,565
Cock, ...	107	96	132	171	146	144	133	113	168	47	91	62	1,350
Drogheda, ...	-	6	8	9	19	13	22	3	6	8	6	2	92
Dundalk, ...	35	36	36	28	43	37	26	30	26	31	42	10	389
Galway, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	9
Greenore, ...	17	60	103	206	328	1,379	85	10	2	13	35	6	2,755
Larne, ...	13	7	16	19	15	43	64	96	351	29	18	9	631
Londonderry, ...	143	145	169	187	199	297	212	206	168	165	149	122	2,163
Newry, ...	38	17	27	55	64	41	46	26	26	34	11	12	397
Portrush, ...	11	5	11	11	17	18	20	17	14	28	20	2	174
Rosslare, ...	42	68	87	116	113	110	157	154	97	108	104	94	1,240
Sligo, ...	66	30	59	137	116	287	63	63	60	54	27	20	971
Waterford, ...	27	23	20	32	17	30	36	42	11	26	61	50	381
Westport, ...	10	2	11	17	11	208	18	8	7	4	4	-	450
Wexford, ...	9	7	7	11	14	19	9	15	2	4	3	11	111
TOTAL, ...	1,166	1,662	1,182	1,554	1,880	3,693	1,366	1,277	1,398	1,111	1,245	743	*17,877

* Comprising 15,675 males and 2,002 females.

TABLE IX.—SHOWING the WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND
Average Rates of Money Wages per Week.

Leinster.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1907-8.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. CARLOW.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	8 0	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 0	Generally about 3s. per week of an allowance made in harvest. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	
Boys, ..	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. DUBLIN.							
Ploughmen, ..	7 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	Considerable harvest allowances are given, in some cases from 22 to £1 Board and lodgings at customary in certain districts.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys, ..	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. KILDARE.							
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	7 0	8 6	10 6	10 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 is generally given, summer and winter wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	11 6	
Boys, ..	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. KILKENNY.							
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	A harvest allowance of £1 to £1 10s. in some districts is given. Winter wages are much the same as summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys, ..	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
KING'S CO.							
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	Special allowances in harvest not general. 6d. to 1s. less wages per week in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys, ..	3 0	4 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. LONGFORD.							
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	As a rule there are no special allowances in harvest. Winter wages 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CO. LOUTH.							
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Some farmers give 12s. to £1 of a bonus at harvest, but special allowances are not general. Not much difference in summer and winter wages.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 6	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys, ..	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. MEATH.							
Ploughmen, ..	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently £1 allowance at end of harvest. Wages much the same in winter and summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys, ..	2 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
QUEEN'S CO.							
Ploughmen, ..	5 6	7 0	7 6	9 6	10 0	12 6	Occasionally £1 bonus is given after harvest, but is not general. Wages in winter frequently 6d. to 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys, ..	3 0	4 6	—	—	—	—	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1907-8.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. WESTMEATH.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	A special allowance of 2s. per week in harvest is common. Winter wages in many cases about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 6	—	—	—	—	
CO. WEXFORD.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	5 6	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Usually there is £1 harvest allowance. Winter wages are generally the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. WICKLOW.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	5 6	7 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 6	Frequently 10s. to £1 allowance in harvest is given. Winter wages same as summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 6	—	—	—	—	

Munster.

CO. CLARE.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	Few ploughmen engaged. Harvest allowances not general. Wages in some cases from 6d. to 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 6	4 6	—	—	—	—	
CO. CORK, E.B.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	11 0	14 0	Harvest allowances ranging up to £1 given in some districts. Summer and winter wages are in general the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. CORK, W.R.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 6	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages sometimes 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. KERRY.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	6 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Special harvest allowance not general. Winter wages 1s. to 1s. 6d. less than in summer. Labourers chiefly boarded.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. LIMERICK.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Harvest allowances of 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week are not uncommon. Winter wages in many cases 1s. less.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. TIPPERARY, N.R.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Special allowances in harvest not so common as in the South Riding. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 6	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	1907-8.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free house, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
CO. TIPPERARY, S.R.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Usually a harvest allowance of 1s. per week for eight weeks is given. Winter and summer wages are much the same.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 6	—	—	—	—	
CO. WATERFORD.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Generally there is a special harvest allowance of 1s. Summer and winter wages are much alike. Agreements are usually for the year.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 6	—	—	—	—	
Ulster.							
CO. ANTRIM.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	16 0	Generally there are no special allowances in harvest. Wages generally the same summer and winter, but in some parts from 6d. to 1s. less per week in winter. In some cases in the Belfast district wages rise to 1s.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 6	8 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	
Boys,	4 6	6 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. ARMAGH.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 6	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	Allowance of 1s. per week extra in harvest. Not much difference in winter and summer wages.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	—	—	
CO. CAVAN.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	Generally there is no allowance in harvest. Most of the labour is done by small farmers. Labourers usually boarded.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 6	—	—	—	—	
CO. DONEGAL.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	6d. to 1s. per day extra allowance in harvest is given in parts. In large districts the wages are the same winter and summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 6	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
CO. DOW.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	In a few places 1s. to 2s. per week extra allowance in harvest is given. Winter and summer wages the same. In the Belfast district wages rise to 1s. and 10s. per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	
Boys,	4 0	6 0	—	—	—	—	

TABLE IX.—WAGES of AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS in IRELAND—continued.

Permanent Farm Hands.	* 1907-8.						Remarks.
	With Board and Lodging.		Having free house, &c.		Without free House, &c.		
	From	To	From	To	From	To	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Co. FERMANAGH.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 6	9 0	11 0	10 6	13 0	Special allowances in harvest time not usual. In many cases 1s. to 2s. less wages per week paid in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	7 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. LONDONDERRY.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 6	9 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	Generally £1 at end of season, or 2s. per week allowance during harvest is given. Wages in winter are usually the same as in summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 6	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. MONAGHAN.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Harvest allowance not general, but given in some cases up to 3s. per week to ploughmen, and 1s. 6d. to general men. Wages often from 6d. to 1s. per week less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 6	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. TYRONE.							
Ploughmen,	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Harvest allowances not general, but, where given, amount to bonus of from 10s. to £1. In tillage districts summer and winter wages are the same—1s. per week difference in other parts.
General Farm Labourers, ..	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	
Boys,	4 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Connaught.							
Co. GALWAY.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Wages generally the same in summer and winter; in some cases 1s. per week less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 6	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. LETCH.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	Very few ploughmen. Special allowance in harvest not usual. Wages about 1s. less in winter.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. MAYO.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	Frequently £1 allowance for hay harvest is given. Corn harvest not so important. Permanent hands are generally employed by the year. Winter wages about 1s. less per week.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. ROSCOMMON.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Few ploughmen. Special allowances in harvest not usual. Winter wages about 1s. per week less than summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 6	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	5 0	—	—	—	—	
Co. SLAGO.							
Ploughmen,	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	10 0	12 0	Special allowances in harvest not usual. Generally 1s. per week less in winter than summer.
General Farm Labourers, ..	5 0	7 6	7 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	
Boys,	3 0	4 6	—	—	—	—	

DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th May, 1908.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers for the year 1907-8.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

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